

SPORTS

WORLD CHAMPIONS UP TO THE MARK

In Chelyabinsk, three gold medals were awarded on the last day of the USSR gymnastics championship to its outright winner Natalia Yurchenko, a 17-year-old student from Rostov-on-Don. She was the top scorer in the horse vaulting event with 19.575 points, on the parallel bars with 19.45 and in the floor exercises with 19.55 points. Her brilliant performance only wavered slightly on the beam, where Albina Shishova, also of Rostov,

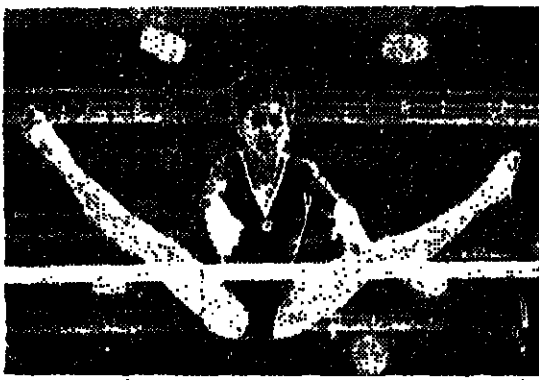
received the gold medal with 19.075 points.

Among the men, both USSR champion Bogdan Makuts, of Lvov, and world champion Yuri Korolyov, of Vladivostok, won gold medals for the USSR. Makuts notched up 19.725 points on the rings and 19.725 points on the parallel bars—the event in which he scored a record for being the only one to score ten points in a single event in the championship. In the floor

exercise, Korolyov was awarded 19.325 and 19.10 points on the bars.

Vladimir Artyemov, of Minsk, has become the USSR champion of horse exercise with 19.40 points, and Igor Tashlykov was awarded 19.375 points in the horse vaulting event.

We are particularly pleased to note that most of the champions and prize winners at the championship took part in the "Moscow News" tournament.



Bogdan Makuts and Natalia Yurchenko — overall USSR champions in gymnastics.

Photos by Andrei Kayazev

PITCHED BATTLES OVER THE CHESSBOARD

In the seventh round of the Moscow Interzonal chess tournament, Garry Kasparov greatly improved his position. Playing Black against Christiansen, who moved his men with great vigor and when the time had expired, his opponent conceded defeat.

Kasparov now has five points, moving from the fourth to the second position in the championship, with Garcia leading.

Women players have joined in the contest. In Tbilisi, the Interzonal tournament, has been launched for the world women's championship.



A hectic moment at the Moscow Spartak goal-mouth in the game against Dynamo, also of Moscow. The most intense match in the first round of the USSR hockey championship ended in a draw 3-3.

Photo by Boris Kaufman

WEIGHTLIFTERS

WIN FIRST MEDALS

At the world weightlifting championship, presently being held at the Tivoli Palace of Sport in the Yugoslav city of Ljubljana, Lelko, of Poland, has won the gold medal in the up to 52 kg category. His combined score in two events was 250 kg (107 kg in one snatch and 142.5 kg in a clean jerk). In the fourth additional attempt, Lelko set up the world record in clean jerk of 143.5 kg. The previous record was set up by the Soviet—Alexandrei Sushin.

Second place went to Yusek Zardanduliev, of Bulgaria, with 245 kg, while the bronze went to Jacek Gutowski, of Poland—245/115—which beat the previous world record by 130 kg.

There were no Soviet weightlifters in this category.

DUTCH STILL DOWNCAST

In a small town near the Hague, the USSR and Dutch national teams have come to the end of their 11th round in Polish draughts.

This year, the Soviet team was again with an overall score of 22-18.

IOC PRESIDENT IN VIETNAM

Juan Antonio Samaranch, President of the International Olympic Committee, who arrived in Hanoi after his visit to Laos, has expressed confidence that Vietnam will play an important role in the development of the Olympic movement in South-East Asia. The IOC leader arranged a press conference on completion of his visit to Vietnam. It was clear that both the state and the Vietnamese people are greatly interested in the development of physical culture and sport, and the IOC will help the national Olympic Committee of Vietnam, said Samaranch.

Truong Chinh, Chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, received the IOC President. Truong Chinh said that the Vietnamese state would do everything possible to create favorable conditions for the steady development of the sports movement in Vietnam.

The IOC President touring South-East Asia pointed out that at present sport was becoming an important and influential social movement in the developing countries, as in the rest of the world. The International Olympic Committee is fully resolved to continue and expand the programme of aid to the national Olympic committees of the developing countries. Samaranch stressed the exceptional importance of the forthcoming Asian Games in Delhi for the development of sport and for strengthening understanding among the peoples of the most densely populated continent.

COACH FOR THREE MATCHES

The Presidium of the Austrian Football Federation has appointed 45-year-old Erich Hoff as the new national football team coach. Until now, he has been training Austria, of Vienna, the country's top team. He is now in charge of the national team's training for the three qualifying games for the European Football Cup against Albania on

September 22, Norway on October 13, and against Turkey on November 17. After these matches the final decision is expected on the captaincy of the country's national team. Hoff has relieved senior coach Schmidt who resigned immediately after the World Cup in Spain.

Soviet national loses twice in semifinals

The USSR women's national team has lost in the first semifinal of the World Volleyball Cup 0-3 playing against the

American team in the Peruvian city of Trujillo. The Soviet women also lost 0-3 in the second match, this time to the Cuban team.

SPARTAK WINS THE CUP

The USSR Cup has been won by the Spartak women's team of the Moscow Region. In the final match of the tournament

they beat Gorizont of Minsk 87-76. Novosibirsk Dynamo finished in second place and the Minsk team came third.

STUDENTS ARE IN THE LEAD

A little more than 20 games are left of the USSR women's field hockey championship, which will end in three weeks. The students of the Moscow Institute of Physical Culture are confidently leading in the tournament. They beat Moscow Spartak twice, first 1-0, and then 5-1. Now the silver medalists of last year's championships have 31 points and they are 9 points ahead of their main rivals—Spartak from the Moscow Region, which also beat their latest opponents Alma-Ata Syvdykt 3-0 and 3-2.

So far the best scorer has been Natalya Buzunova (Institute of Physical Culture) with 43 goals.



The USSR rugby championship is drawing to an end. The leading team, Slavia of the second Moscow watch-making factory, has scored another victory — this time against the Pili team whom they beat 10-3.

Photo by Sergei Prokhorov

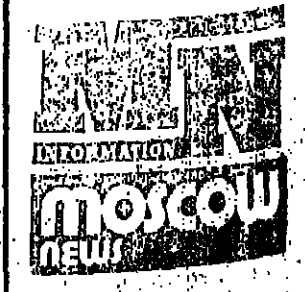
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SOVIET-INDIAN SUMMIT TALKS IN MOSCOW

The talks recently held in Moscow with Leonid Brezhnev, Nikolai Tikhonov and other Soviet leaders gave us a clearer insight into each other's views and policies, and the chance to assess the merits of Indian-Soviet cooperation and outline its further development, stated Indira Gandhi at a press conference after her talks in the Kremlin where the two heads of state signed a joint Soviet-Indian declaration, which in content is very praiseworthy of former cooperation and outlines the Soviet and Indian stance on major international issues.

During a Kremlin dinner in honour of Indira Gandhi, Leonid Brezhnev launched fresh initiatives, petitioning top NATO and Warsaw Treaty bodies not to extend the sphere of the alliances' operations to Asia, Africa and Latin America, and urging those nations using the waters of the Indian Ocean to refrain from any steps which might aggravate the already tense situation there.

In her address at the naming ceremony of a Moscow square after Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi stressed: The people of India will greatly appreciate your friendly gesture. Jawaharlal Nehru sincerely admired the October Revolution and Lenin's outstanding personality and genius. He worked tirelessly to build up friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union



In the photo: Indira Gandhi visiting the Zvyozday (Stellar) township.

Photo by Boris Kaufman

and India as he believed that it would not only be beneficial to our countries but to mankind as a whole. She also extended her best wishes to the Soviet people on the occasion of their forthcoming holiday, the 60th anniversary of the USSR. Indira Gandhi was also taken

on a visit to the Yuri Gagarin Cosmonaut Training Centre at the Zvyozdny (Stellar) township, where she met prospective Indian cosmonauts Rakesh Sharma and Ravish Malhotra. The intended space flight carrying a Soviet-Indian crew will serve to further strengthen

the bonds of friendship between our peoples based on our common fight for peace, she went on to emphasize.

Before flying back home the head of the Indian government also visited Tallinn and Kiev.

Igor DANILIN

Congressman appeals for peace in space

Washington. It is vital that we press for the conclusion of a treaty banning the deployment of all weapons in outer space so as not to subject mankind to still greater danger, said J. Moakley, a Democratic representative from Massachusetts, addressing the American Congress. He announced his intention of presenting to the House a resolution demanding that President Reagan start immediate negotiations with the Soviet Union on the banning of all weapons in space. The resolution will also contain an appeal that multilateral talks be started aimed at

achieving a universal ban on the deployment of armaments in space. Moakley proposes, among other things, that a working group to discuss problems involved with drawing up such an agreement, be set up within the framework of the UN Disarmament Commission. It was the Soviet Union who first put forward at the UN the proposal that a treaty be concluded to ban all weapons from space. However, efforts to prevent the arms race being transferred to outer space are being stubbornly resisted by official Washington.

Days of Serbian culture in the RSFSR

Muscovites and their guests now have an opportunity to learn something about the culture and arts of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. The Serbian artists have come to this country to take part in the Days of Culture of this Yugoslav republic in the Russian Federation. The Serbian artists' tour began with a gala concert in the State Central Hall, and they will

also give concerts in Leningrad, Novosibirsk and Volgograd.

In the photo: on stage at the State Central Concert Hall, the Ensemble of Folk Dancing and Singing from the Cultural and Artistic Society named after Branko Kromosovic performing "Suite from Vranje".

Photo by Andrei Stepanov



participants in the seminar outlined the tasks of paramount importance and the development prospects of this new trend in science and technology.

THE 46TH SESSION OF THE CMEA STANDING COMMISSION FOR POWER SYSTEMS AND GENERAL PROBLEMS OF POWER ENGINEERING HAS ENDED IN KISHINEV, THE CAPITAL OF MOLDOVIA. The delegates discussed the establishing of the standard capacity of interstate power transmission lines, and agreed upon a programme to develop a controlled power communication between Yugoslavia and the CMEA member-countries. Plans for future joint projects were also discussed and coordinated.

Leonid BREZHNEV in Baku

Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, has arrived in Baku to take part in the festivities in connection with the awarding of the Order of Lenin to the Azerbaijan SSR. The award has been conferred in view of the great achievements of the republic's working people in industry and agricultural production during the 10th five-year plan period.

The citizens of Baku accorded their guest a hearty and hospitable reception.

The funeral of Marshal of the Soviet Union Ivan BAGRAMYAN

On September 24, a burial ceremony was held in Moscow for Marshal of the Soviet Union, Ivan Bagramyan, Member of the CPSU Central Committee, Deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, prominent Soviet military leader and twice Hero of the Soviet Union.

Ivan Bagramyan was born into a railway worker's family in 1897 at Yelgavayevol, a railway settlement (now the town of Kirovsk). After serving as a private and a corporal in World War I and taking part in the revolutionary struggle for the establishment of Soviet power in the Transcaucasia, in 1920, he linked his fate forever to the Soviet Army.

During the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 against the German fascists, Ivan Bagramyan, as one of the most experienced and energetic staff commanders, took part in the preparations and for execution of a number of major successful military operations. Towards the end of the war he commanded the 3rd Byelorussian Front.

In the post-war years Bagramyan occupied the following posts: Commander of the Baltic Military District, Inspector-General with the Ministry of Defence, Chief of the Military Academy of the General Headquarters, Deputy Minister of Defence and Chief of the Logistic Service of the Armed Forces of the USSR.



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KING HUSSEIN

PRAISES SOVIET HELP TO ARABS

Amman. King Hussein of Jordan told a special joint session of the Senate and National Consultative Council that the Soviet Union is in favour of a fair and honest peace in the Middle East and opposes the forcible seizure of foreign lands. The USSR helps the Arabs, he stressed, bolstering their military strength by providing them with the latest weapons and equipment.

Flatly condemning the carnage against Palestinians in Beirut, King Hussein pointed out that it was masterminded by the same extremist figure who had planned the murder of Palestinian at Del Yassin and who now heads the Israeli government. The Israeli actions in Lebanon, he emphasized, are also eroding US credibility.

AMERICANS REJECT COMPROMISE

Brussels. The BEC foreign ministers have deplored the American unwillingness to come to a compromise in the "steel war" between the United States and the Common Market. E. Davignon of Belgium, Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities, has said that the Americans have postponed until October 15 their decision on a possible change in their uncompromising position in exchange for concessions proposed by the Common Market. Our expectations have been badly let

down in Europe in view of this postponement, he said. The ministers have also firmly pointed out to Washington that violation of the rules for international trade by the American administration is inadmissible and have again demanded that the discriminatory measures America has imposed on deliveries of equipment for the construction of the gas pipeline between Siberia and Western Europe—and which constitute an attempt to spread the American jurisdiction beyond the United States—be repealed.

GROWING DOMESTIC

CRITICISM OF JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

Tokyo. All opposition parties and leading trade union centres in Japan have announced their intention to launch a national movement of protest against the government which has decided to freeze the salaries of government employees. The press estimates that with spiralling prices this will result in a shrinking in real incomes to the tune of one trillion three hundred thousand

million yen, affecting 26 million Japanese. The opposition and the trade unions are seeking a repeal of this draconian measure initiated by the Z. Suzuki cabinet who are responsible for the depression and the country's growing financial crisis. In order to boost the economy and to expand domestic demand, they propose tax cuts as well as measures to combat unemployment.



American aid.
Drawing by
V. Mochalov

SOLIDARITY WITH THE KAMPUCHEAN PEOPLE

Phnom Penh. In a statement issued here the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization has demanded the expulsion of the Pol Pot representatives from the United Nations.

By overthrowing the murderous clique run by Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, and Khieu Samphan, it is said in the statement, the people of Kampuchea, led by the government they have elected, are building an independent, democratic and peaceful state. The present Kampuchean government, therefore, is the sole legitimate representative of the Kam-

puchean people, and it has every right to represent their interests at all international forums and international organizations. The organization firmly supports the peace initiatives set forth in the documents adopted at their conference by the foreign ministers of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos. It believes that their implementation will in many ways help relax tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border and that South-East Asia will, as a result, be turned into a zone of peace, stability and all-round cooperation.

THREAT
OF AMERICAN
INTERVENTION

San José. Never before has the threat of armed American intervention in Central America been so real, says a statement circulated here by the Guerrilla Army of the Poor People, Guatemala's largest military-political organization.

The entire foreign policy of the present American administration is geared towards escalation of aggression. More specifically, another military base is under construction at Key West, in southern Florida, to witness the rapid deployment force. The American Senate recently approved a resolution empowering the US administration to use force in any part of Central America. The situation in the region is being made still more volatile by Washington's militarization of the puppet regime in Honduras, a country which is already used for staging provocations against the Nicaraguan revolution.

The Guerrilla Army of the Poor People urged all countries to take vigorous moves to rebuff the interventionist designs of the Reagan administration in Central America.

CHILEAN ECONOMY
IN CRISIS

Brasilia. The Pinochet dictatorship has plunged the Chilean economy into complete chaos, stresses an article on the Chilean economy in the Brazilian "Folha de São Paulo" newspaper. Chile's foreign debt now stands at 17,000 million dollars and is the largest in the world in per capita terms. This year it will equal 60 per cent of the GNP.

The growing foreign debt is accompanied by continued economic depression, which has pushed the country to the brink of disaster, the paper emphasizes. Industrial production in the first half of this year dropped by 18 per cent on a similar period last year, while agricultural output fell by seven per cent. The economic decline has produced precipitous unemployment, with 1,500,000 or 25 per cent of the country's workforce now jobless, the paper notes.

USA STOCKPILING
BACTERIOLOGICAL
WEAPONS IN SPAIN

Madrid. There is now evidence to prove that American-made bacteriological weapons are stockpiled at the American air base at Torrejon de Ardoz outside Madrid, claims "Interview," a local magazine.

Containers with lethal weapons were shipped to Spain from Pakistan, where American bacteriologists had developed and tested them on human beings, on CIA orders.

ANGOLA REJECTS
AMERICAN DIKTAT

Luanda. The People's Republic of Angola rejects the "preconditions" set by the United States for normalization of relations between the two countries, said P. Jorge, the Angolan Foreign Minister, in an interview to the Angolan ANGOP news agency.

The Minister said that the main thing the United States wants is the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. The Angolan, he pointed out, is not to ignore the fact that the Cuban contingent is stationed in Angola to protect the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity from racist South Africa.



Fifteen hundred civilians have been killed or wounded in the bloodbath staged by the Israeli military in the Palestinian refugee camps of Sabra and Chatila. Eyewitnesses' accounts say Palestinian refugees were driven out of their homes and lined up to be shot in cold blood. Even the sick and wounded were shot as they lay in their hospital beds. Hundreds of people were shot to death on the pitch of the city stadium which had been converted into a concentration camp. The territories of the Chatila and Sabra camps were strewn with blood-soaked bodies. In the photo: police dispersing the demonstration.

A demonstration in protest against the mass killings of civilian Palestinians in Israeli-occupied West Beirut took place outside the home of the Israeli Prime Minister Begin in Jerusalem.

In the photo: police dispersing the demonstration.

FACTS
and EVENTS

① The death of Princess Grace has been announced in Monaco following a road accident in which she was fatally injured. Many will perhaps remember her better as Grace Kelly, the famous Hollywood film star of the 50s—a career which only ended when she married Prince Rainier III of Monaco.

② According to the "Morning" newspaper 20 thousand people have been executed over the past 14 months in Iran. At present there are 50 thousand political prisoners in Iranian jails.

③ Reports from La Paz say that the military government and members of the supreme military command in Bolivia have decided to hand over power to a civilian administration. This decision was taken under pressure from an overwhelming majority of the country's population.

④ The European Parliament has condemned the American embargo on equipment for the gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe. Its deputies have demanded that the American administration lift these sanctions which violate contracts already in existence. These sanctions will also lead to further unemployment in Western Europe and deteriorating in international trade and economic relations.

Education,
facts and figures

Geneva. From 1975 till 2000, it is thought that the number of schoolchildren in the world will increase by 418 million, a UNESCO report states. Even if these optimistic forecasts turn out to be true, far from all children, aged between 6-11 years, will have the opportunity of going to school at the turn of the century—only 8 per cent of the total number of school-age children in Latin America, for instance; only 27 per cent of those in South Asia and 28 per cent of those in Africa.

Science
and technology

QUIET TYPING-POOLS?

According to the journal "Business Week", inventors from the Philips have designed a noiseless typewriter. The machine is based on a method whereby microprocessors placed along a length of heat-sensitive paper are instantly heated.

OF INTEREST

Bear disturbs peace

An incredible panic arose among pedestrians in the central streets of Paris. After escaping from a special pet shop, the bear walked along the pavement without bothering anyone and then climbed a tree. Some passersby had a theory that he enjoyed the view of Notre Dame. The disturber of the peace was eventually apprehended by police.

Guttuso's first stamp



The Italian government has issued a decree to have a special stamp dedicated to the Italian national team's victory in the World Cup. The sketch for the stamp has been made by Renato Guttuso. Lenin Peace Prize Winner. This is his first work of this type. 4.5 million copies of the stamp will soon be printed.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

ISRAEL FACES INTERNATIONAL
CONDEMNATION

Thousands of Lebanese and Palestinians, predominantly civilians, have been killed or wounded as a result of Israel's continuing bloody actions, V. Kudryavtsev, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, writes in PRAVDA. Kudryavtsev is taking part in the work of the international commission investigating Israel's crimes against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. Thousands of people are missing and almost a million left homeless or have been forced to flee from their native lands.

Influential American circles masterminded all these actions, Kudryavtsev continues. It has been indisputably established that the war in Lebanon was prepared and that the Israeli actions constitute international crimes. American leaders, who in their speeches like to resort to moral maxims, have on this occasion refrained from moral or legal condemnation of the bloody events on Lebanese soil. For some reason one does not hear calls for the protection of human rights in that region. For some reason the zealous of "freedom" and "democracy" western-style, keep silent. The American administration wants to make sure that the world public forgets the horrors taking place in Lebanon as soon as possible.

But this must not happen. International criminals must pay the penalty for their crimes, Kudryavtsev emphasizes.

UNSEEMLY ACTIONS

According to IZVESTIA, the ASEAN nations — Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines — have been pressed by a number of Western countries over the past few months to increase their cooperation in the military field. Not so long ago a similar idea was expressed by Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of Singapore who spoke in favour of joint military manoeuvres by the ASEAN countries.

It is not hard to see who is interested in such manoeuvres. Recently, some ASEAN leaders have voiced concern about "external danger" threatening the Association, and they accuse Vietnam and Kampuchea of creating tension in the region. Thus that allegation by the Chief Military Command in Thailand that Vietnam has backed up its forces in Kampuchea and that it has been intensifying its military operations along the Thai-Kampuchean border is completely groundless. Such fabrications are clearly designed to distort the peaceful foreign policies pursued by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea at a time when the UN General Assembly is holding its regular session and to torpedo the constructive dialogue between the Indochinese and the ASEAN nations.

ALLIES UNDER PRESSURE

Commenting on the autumn series of NATO war games, the SELSKAYA ZILIN newspaper stresses that, among other things, they are used by the NATO big guns for putting greater pressure on member-states like Spain, Belgium, Denmark, Holland and Greece, in order to try to increase the latter countries' military subservience to the American military. It is also hoped to implement the NATO council decision to deploy new American nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe. The highly provocative nature of this demonstration of military might, says the paper, is shown by the fact that many of the above games are held in close proximity to the borders of the socialist countries.

The West European public is also worried that NATO units are being trained in "limited" nuclear warfare. This anxiety has spilled over into anti-war demonstrations held close to the area of the games and into NATO military bases under the slogans of "No to NATO" and "We do not want to be Washington's nuclear hostages", the paper emphasizes.

TRANS-ATLANTIC DUEL GROWS WORSE

The INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS journal writes that the present state of trade and economic relations between the BEC and the United States enables one to make the firm prediction that despite all Washington's efforts to restore unity within the Western world under its aegis, the intense inter-imperialist fight for markets, for sources of raw materials and energy, and for spheres of investment, will continue unabated. A graphic example of this can be seen to be the abrupt aggravation in the Trans-Atlantic duel which followed in the wake of the American attempt to hinder the development of mutually beneficial business cooperation between Western countries—BEC members, for instance—and the socialist states.

In this way the Americans hoped to "bring to heel" their "intransigent" West European allies.

The American discriminatory actions are condemned by the broadest sections of the West European public. It is no accident that among the slogans chanted by anti-war demonstrators in Western Europe the most popular is "Better gas from the East than missiles from the West". This slogan graphically reflects the West European attitude towards policies dictated by the United States.

First woman pilot
in Zimbabwe

Linda Pearson, a Zimbabwe's first lady pilot. Shortly before the plane was to take off on a regular flight between Harare and Gaborone, the passengers noticed a girl wearing a pilot's uniform, holding the plane. Taking her for an air hostess, they paid no special attention to her. It was only when Linda took the pilot's seat, that some of them exchanged glances. "I quickly turned on the engine and took off before they realized what had happened and began to protest," she told reporters after the plane landed. Linda was taught to fly by her father, who is a pilot.

Comatose patient
dies after 27 years

45-year-old Paul Bais, who remained in a coma for 27 years in a small French town, has died at the end of the longhous comatose spell in the history of medicine.

Beaten by an adder?

John Berry, an inhabitant of Blyth, in North Wales (Great Britain), decided he would spend a total of 30 days locked up in a cage containing 28 poisonous snakes. Berry only managed to sit out 25 days, however, before being bitten by a South African adder and ending up in hospital.

VIEWPOINT

Yuri KURITSYN

UN AND 'THIRD WORLD':
HOPES AND REALITY

Of the more than 150 delegates at the 37th UN General Assembly Session, two-thirds are from newly independent states.

The UN was instrumental in their liberation from colonialism, and today they again place their high hopes for peace and independent development in this body. These nations are particularly hard hit by the current world instability, suffering more than others from the arms race due to their economic weakness. Their natural wealth works against them in the face of growing encroachments on their sovereignty by imperialist and neo-colonialist forces and the crises borne out of this situation, frequently spill over into military conflicts in this region.

They face an ever worsening situation on international markets and in view of current international developments their prospects for the future generally appear rather bleak.

Quite naturally these countries see their joint action both within the framework of the non-aligned movement and regional organizations as well as within the world community of nations, as

the only way of improving matters.

According to what has become something of a tradition now, right at the start of the session the heads of these states' delegations began proposing joint strategy measures for the issues on the agenda which were of particular interest to them. As before they are chiefly concerned with the paramount issue of how to achieve and maintain peace on our planet, how the security, freedom and progress of nations and equitable cooperation among them can be ensured.

Prior to the start of the session the press and political quarters of developing nations voiced not only their hopes and wishes for UN activities, but also a certain measure of disappointment in the effectiveness of its resolutions, whose practical value is often invalidated in view of opposition from international forces having material, military and other leverage to prevent their implementation.

The fact that, while disarmament negotiations are dragging on, the arms trade and war preparation are growing at break-neck speed is a clear illustration of this point. At the UN the

USA has coldshouldered most of the initiatives put forward by the socialist and developing nations aiming to halt this lunacy and ignores appropriate resolutions it has signed, too. It has launched a new round in the arms race, drawing the rest of the world into it, too. This year alone US monopolies will sell weapons abroad to the tune of 20,000 million dollars, with those destined for the "third world" accounting for a 14,000 million share of this figure.

The political and military industrial quarters in leading capitalist nations are also responsible for the inability of the UN, representing as it does the interests of 4,500 million people on earth, to quench the flames of war in the Middle East and south of Africa lit by a bunch of racists and colonialists and to timely head off the emergence of new volatile situations. Precisely these quarters have blunted such real tools of pressure on the aggressors as international sanctions envisaged by the UN Charter and its resolutions.

"Big business" superprofits at the expense of the "third world" have so far prevailed

over the concern for justice and mankind's far-reaching interests. This is also clear from the wrecking of UN attempts to substitute international economic cooperation on a basis equally beneficial to all nations for the uncontrolled forces and arbitrariness of the "free" market. Moreover, plans are in the pipeline for further curtailing the rights of developing countries as imperialist monopolies are getting ready to plunder the World Ocean's mineral wealth. For its part, the US administration dealt a blow to an international convention which had been worked on for eight years by over 130-plus nations and designed to protect this, mankind's common property, by refusing to sign it at the last minute.

In short, young independent nations have every reason to press for greater UN authority and a more positive role in world affairs. A concern surely shared by all peace-loving peoples. It is absolutely imperative to turn the UN into an active tool for achieving practical results in the peoples' drive for peace and security. This sentiment was emphasized in talks Leonid Brezhnev held recently in Moscow with UN Secretary General J. Pérez de Cuellar and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Most of the 150-plus issues on the agenda of the current General Assembly session have long held the attention of the world community. Significantly, the socialist and developing nations have, as a rule, taken the same or similar stand on them because of their converging interests. This holds much promise for the session's success.

Round the Soviet Union

● A MONUMENT TO K. TSIOLKOVSKY HAS BEEN UNVEILED BY THE PEOPLE OF RYAZAN TO MARK THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF THEIR FELLOW CITIZEN WHO PROCLAIMED THE BEGINNING OF SPACE ERA. Tsiolkovsky is depicted in bronze by O. Komov, People's Artist of the Russian Federation.

● THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SCIENTISTS FROM 13 COUNTRIES OF EUROPE, ASIA AND AMERICA HAS ENDED IN LENINGRAD. It signed a programme of further investigations for long-term weather forecasting. Special attention was paid to the methods of compiling numerical models in forecasting the climate and weather for a period of over ten years.

● "A CAMPAIGN TO COMBAT NOISE AND VIBRATION IN CITIES" WAS THE SUBJECT OF AN ALL-UNION SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE WHICH HAS JUST ENDED IN DNEPROPETROVSK. Those taking part—specialists in different disciplines—considered this topical environmental problem as a system relevant to health protection. They put forward wide-ranging recommendations for the introduction of tighter sanitary controls over noise and vibrations.

● THE FIRST DELIVERIES OF EQUIPMENT HAVE BEEN MADE TO THE TAMBEI OIL PROSPECTING EXPEDITION, working at one of the northernmost sites in the Soviet Union. Automobiles, snow and marsh vehicles, drilling pipes, and collapsible houses are among the items to have been unloaded. The area of the expedition's operations lies between the central part of the Vamal Peninsula and the shores of the Arctic Ocean. This year, it is to drill fifteen thousand metres of prospecting wells.

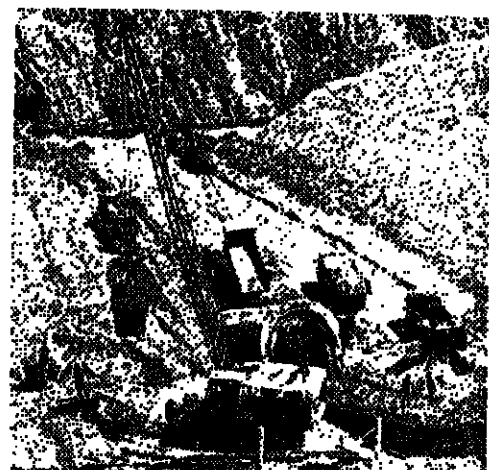
NEW RIVER FOR ALMA-ATA

It is likely that the inhabitants of Alma-Ata, capital of Kazakhstan, will soon change the pattern of their weekends. They will no longer have to travel dozens of kilometres to bathe—for a river will be appearing in the near future within the city limits.

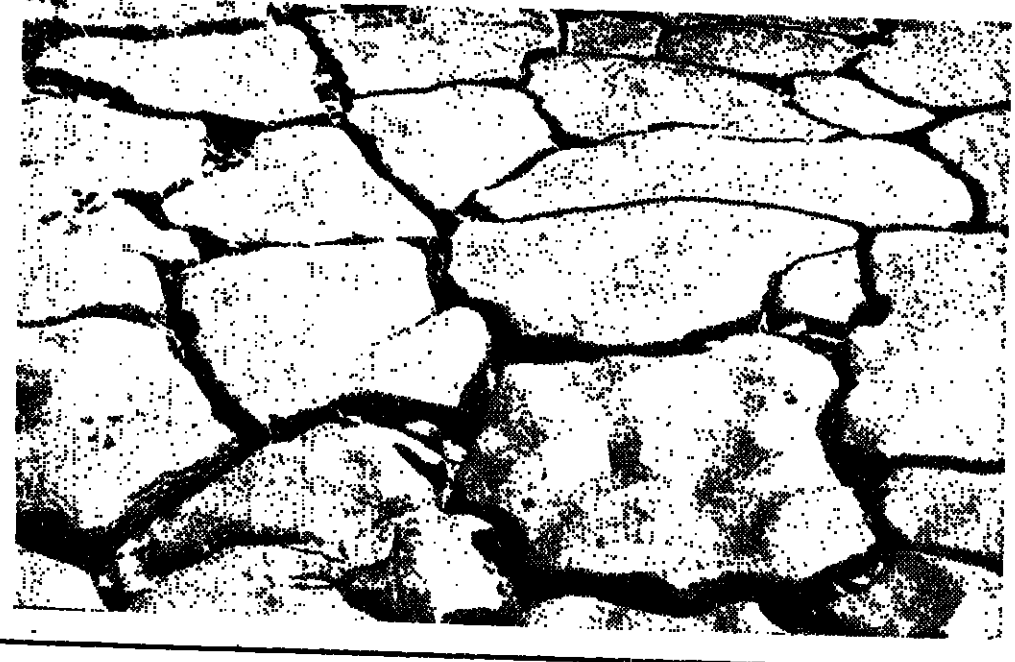
The water of the mountain Chilik River will travel more than 170 kilometres before reaching the city via a canal. Next year the Chilik will be flood-free because upon leaving the mountain canyon it will flow into the concrete "catch" of a reservoir. This artificial lake has an area of 14 square kilometres. From here the water will be channelled via the canal to the fields and it will then run through Alma-Ata.

In the city five recreation areas will be built along the canal banks, complete with a chain of ponds, swimming beaches, a rowing canal and sporting facilities. The canal will provide plenty of water for the vegetation in the northern part of the city.

In the photos: building the dam of the Bortogal reservoir. The canal will also pass through desert land.



Photos by Isail Budnevich and Vladimir Svarnevich



DAMS TO STOP FLOOD WATERS

Reliable protection from springtime floods and avalanches frequently rushing down the slopes of the Western Pamirs have been built to protect the mountainous villages in the Surkhan-Darya Region. The floods and landslides will be stopped by a system of hydro-technical structures which have been built by land reclamation in Uzbekistan. They have commissioned the last link in the system—a stonework on the Lyailiyakan River.

All in all, they have dammed 24 steep gorges and riverbeds which provide most likely channels for avalanches and landslides. The buildings have also taken into account that the area is earthquake-prone. The dams have been built to withstand earth tremors of up to nine points on the Richter scale.

The landslide-protection system opens up another opportunity. Its "traps" collect nearly forty million cubic metres of water which can help reclaim fallow lands in the mountains to cultivate orchards and vineyards.

KALMYKIA'S PROMISING INDUSTRY

A new state farm named Dzhangar has appeared on the agricultural map of Kalmykia. This is the fifth farm here producing rice and fodder for cattle.

First reclamation groups came to the Sarapul Depression between the Volga and the Don over ten years ago. They had over 15 thousand hectares of irrigated lands to farm. Valuable cereal rice is now being harvested on half the area. In the local arid climate they harvest from four to five tonnes per hectare.

Rice-growing is one of the autonomous republic's most promising industries. An all-Union YCL shock project has been started here in the Volga delta, which envisages the building of rice-growing engineering systems. It is included in the country's most important projects of the agrarian-industrial complex.

Places to visit



ZAGORSK

Zagorsk is one of the best known tourist haunts in the Moscow area. The town was founded with the building of the Troitsky (Trinity) Monastery in the mid-14th century. Even the Terrible later turned it into a formidable fortress, and the villages and settlements which grew up around the monastery gradually formed into a single urban entity which acquired town status in 1782.

Zagorsk is an open-air museum. Pillared buildings decorated with intricate stone carving, small churches, of a simple cubic shape capped with a small bell-tower, as well as complex compositions of cupolas, and tent-shaped towers go to make up a single architectural ensemble.

Among these monuments of ancient Russian architecture two cathedrals are of particular note: the Troitsky (1422) and the Uspensky (Assumption) Cathedral (1505). The 85-metre five-tier bellry, built by the architect Rastrelli, has acquired world acclaim.

In the art and history museum which is housed in the monastery there is a valuable collection of Byzantine and Russian manuscripts, of church utensils made of precious metals by old Russian masters as well as a collection of icons.

Science and technology

PAPER MILL HARNESES

ULTRASOUND

Scientists from the Kaunas Polytechnic have designed ultrasonic instruments which are now part of the quality control system at the paper mill in Kaunas. The instruments and other ultrasonic devices designed in Lithuania help intensify technological processes, save on electricity and materials, and increase the reliability of the finished products.

The latest novelties include a whole range of "fault-finders" for monitoring the quality of petrochemicals and the strength of artificial tissues and of steel structures. These instruments have released thousands of people for jobs elsewhere. Instruments of a similar sort include profilographs for work in the fields. The latter have made the process of monitoring the quality of ploughing, harrowing and other types of land cultivation, scores of times as fast.

At present Lithuanian engineers are busy designing sonic thermometers based on the recently discovered effect of differences in the absorption rate

of ultrasound in materials with different temperatures. Tests have shown that such ultrasonic devices can measure temperatures of up to 5,000 degrees in aggressive environments under intensive temperature regimes and high pressures. The invisible ray measures better and with greater precision than the more conventional instruments that have been in use to date.

ELECTRONIC THERMOMETER

Having served man for hundreds of years, the glass thermometer will soon be replaced by an electronic digital instrument which has been designed by Leningrad engineers. The biophysical instruments factory in the Ukrainian city of Lvov is now to start manufacturing the new thermometers.

The size of a small writing pad it has a display like an electronic watch, and takes temperatures by a miniature sensor which is connected to it by a wire. The new thermometer can therefore take the temperatures of several patients at a time.

The glass instrument is fragile and contains quicksilver which could be a hazard should the thermometer break. The sensors of the new instrument are much sturdier, and the figures on the face of the display are clearly visible even in the dark.

SOIL SPECIALISTS' FORUM

An international course for Asian, African and Latin American agronomists sponsored by the UN Environmental Programme has ended in Yerevan.

Specialists read papers on the chemical improvement of saline lands and their subsequent reclamation for agricultural purposes. Those taking part in the

course were acquainted with some of the achievements of Armenian agronomists and farmers in growing grain and various varieties of fruit crops, as well as fodder, on these lands. Methods for the chemical reclamation of soil, devised by the Armenian Soil and Agrochemistry Research Institute, are now in use in many countries.

MOSCOW PIGEON-FANCIERS

The Moscow pigeon-fanciers' club is twenty years old.

It is difficult to say, says club chairman V. Romanov, when people first noticed the pigeon's remarkable housing instinct. It is known, however, that ancient Greeks used these birds to convey information on victories and defeats in the Olympic Games.

Homing pigeons are now bred purely for sporting purposes. The birds can fly at speeds of up to 60 to 100 kilometres per hour and cover distances of up to 1,500 or 2,000 kilometres. The record flight belongs to a pigeon who flew in 1935 from Vietnam

to France—a distance of 11,265 kilometres—in eight days.

Domesticated pigeons first appeared in Russia in the 16th century. Pigeons were bred in Moscow, Tula, Orel, Rostov, and Rzhnev. And it was in these towns that the basic Russian breeds originated—the black tumbler, the mazur, the kruzhasties and the Orel whites.

A European pigeon exhibition is to be held in Budapest from November 5-7. It will not be the first time that Muscovites have taken part in such competitions—indeed in the past, two Moscow birds have been prizewinners. 200 pigeons are now being selected for the exhibition.

Microhydroelectric station land irrigation

The use of microelectric power stations invented by Kirgiz specialists opens up ample opportunities for the intensification of agriculture.

This September has painted plants in the Tien Shan in different colours of late autumn.

The draughty hot summer has dried up the grass, and the shrubs have turned yellow. However, on the green mountainous plateau of Chon Kurchak, with lands belonging to Strelnikova state farm, a regular grass-mowing session is in full swing.

Water is pumped here—a height of one hundred metres—from a glacier-fed river by system of electric pumps. The entire irrigation complex is supplied with electricity by a microelectric power station which has only four units—a

water collector, a pressure pipeline, a hydroelectric block, and a control system. The 30-kilowatt station is activated by a small river which carries 400 litres of water per second and which has rather a steep-sloping bed.

Rice-growing is one of the autonomous republic's most promising industries. An all-Union YCL shock project has been started here in the Volga delta, which envisages the building of rice-growing engineering systems. It is included in the country's most important projects of the agrarian-industrial complex.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

SHOULD POTENTIALLY DANGEROUS RESEARCH BE BANNED?

Why do scientists make discoveries which, as is later realized, not only bring benefit to mankind, but also pose a serious threat to the very existence of life on earth? Debating this topic in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, Lev Feoktistov, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, writes that an answer can be given in general terms—scientific discoveries are made in order to increase our knowledge and abilities. In other words, in order that we may be able to apply the knowledge thus obtained.

Bans in science are meaningless—for science will continue to develop regardless of them, obeying its internal laws and logic of cognition whatever the character of its subsequent practical applications. Besides, scientific work which has resulted in the appearance of highly dangerous weapons, can also bring about delivery from such weapons.

We may think, in this connection, of the peaceful use of nuclear energy which still occupies but a modest place in the life of mankind.

All forecasts predict that the industrial reserves of such sources of energy as oil and gas will be exhausted in the next century or two. Thus atomic power along with the generation of electricity derived from coal, becomes of greater and greater significance as time progresses. It should not be forgotten, moreover, that atomic stations possess a number of advantages over coal-based generators in terms of a purer environment.

It is obvious that nuclear energy unbound by the genius of scientists has a dual role. On the one hand it presents, and will obviously continue to present for a long time to come, a threat to the very existence of

mankind; while on the other, in a relatively short space of time, it may become a highly important means for guaranteeing this existence.

THE CITY IN THE YEAR 2000

A General Scheme for Population Distribution in the Soviet Union to the year 2000 has been approved in the USSR.

It raises a number of questions dealing with the improvement of the urban environment and living conditions for the urban population as part of an ecological reorganization now embracing many branches of the national economy. Some of the most important directions of this work are discussed in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA by Professor V. Belousov, director of the Central Research and Design Institute for Town-Building.

Those living in large cities, he writes, are well acquainted with transit fatigue when they have to spend several hours a day travelling on public transport, and also waste much time waiting for it. Ideally town-planners should so locate factories, shops, theatres, etc., that people are relieved, in so far as is possible, from the necessity of using transport.

A number of measures to decrease the harmful effect of noise are also planned and are being gradually introduced.

They include, for example, the planting of green belts and the building of earthbanks between thoroughfares and residential areas, as well as the construction of noise-proof houses along streets with heavy traffic, which will also act as noise-screens behind which houses, kindergartens and schools can be built.

The streets of the city in the year 2000 will be rebuilt and improved and strictly classified according to the speed allowed and types of transport. The central parts of the city will be freed from through traffic. A number

of enterprises and power supply facilities will go underground thus leaving plenty of open spaces for recreation and sports.

BRINGING UP CHILDREN TO BE INDEPENDENT

Self-assertion is one of the most valuable human qualities, writes PRAVDA in its section, the Family Court. This always provides a stimulus in life which does not allow a person to stop halfway in his development. The more developed this feeling is, the more confident and successful will that person be in life.

In children, the desire for self-assertion appears very early. But what happens to them in the future? Most children grow up and, despite everyone's expectations, become less independent and more vulnerable to life's hardships. Faced with difficult situations, they are lost and afraid to act with resolve. They cannot find a way out of difficult situations. Why does this happen?

Fear of having to take independent decisions and the inability to cope with difficulties are complicated by inexperience, which comes as a result of the absence of any daily responsibilities in childhood.

In recent years, a great deal has been said about schoolchildren being "overloaded" with homework. Today, we see rather the reverse taking place as the parents are trying to "unload" their children even to the extent where they are no longer doing even what is necessary.

The paper stresses that when a growing person is taking shape, nothing in his life passes without consequences, particularly when they are denied a chance to assume responsibility in daily life and duties, which maybe unpleasant sometimes but are equally necessary. What is needed is not to protect our children from misfortune or avoid conversations about difficulties in life, but to analyse them together with them.

THE WORD OF TRAMS

The 100-year-old history of the tram can be traced in a collection of photos, drawings, badges and postage stamps belonging to G. Shulik, who lives in Gromy, a town in Northern Caucasus. The thirty thousand items in Shulik's collection illustrate the development of urban rail transport from the first steam wagons to the modern high-speed tramcar. It is of interest that at the dawn of the tram age each European and American city making use of this form of transport had their own design for

tramcars. This is why artists, curators of museums and film people tend to go to Gromy to consult Shulik when their work involves the reproduction of old tramcars.

At the request of the Leningrad Tram Depot which this year is celebrating its 75th anniversary, Shulik brought his travelling exhibition to Leningrad. Included among the exhibits were rare photographs of the streets of Petrograd with the city's first tramcars.

Moscow and Petersburg also passed through the square.

The coaching-station which burnt down and was rebuilt more than once during the course of its existence has now been scrupulously restored. The museum's collection of mail-coaches is particularly popular with visitors.

In the first hall is a display illustrating the history of the postal services. Here one can also see Russia's first stamps. In the reconstructed station-master's office hang a map of Russia's postal system in 1793. Models of coaches and old harnesses as well as other items of travelling gear attract great interest. There is also a permanent stamp exhibition on view.

OF INTEREST

KIEV'S POSTAL MUSEUM

A Postal Museum has been opened at the recently restored old coaching-station in Kiev. Built at the beginning of the 19th century, the coaching-station was situated in the middle of Post Square, where the town's chief administrative offices were to be found as well as the market, and the river wharf. The main road linking Kiev with



There is a large group of foreign students being educated at the M. Azhbekov Azerbaijan Institute of Oil and Chemistry. They are to become engineers in the extraction and processing of oil and gas, operation of oil wells, and in the automation of oil and gas extraction, to name but a few fields. Today, Azerbaijan gives higher education to specialists from 74 countries.

In the photo: students from Syria, Palestine, Laos, Cuba and Nigeria at their practicals in one of the oil refineries in Baku. In the middle is the chief of their practice, engineer Davud Mahmedov, head of a new automatic installation of catalytic reforming.

Photo TASS

VIEWPOINT

AN INVITATION TO TRAVEL



Sergei NIKITIN, Chief of the Main Board for Foreign Tourism attached to the USSR Council of Ministers

The World Tourists Day will be celebrated on September 27 for the third time. Its motto is "Worthy guests—hospitable hosts".

Let us discuss the Soviet Union in terms of its tourist trade. Over five million foreign tourists visit our country each year. Tourist exchanges are expanding at a fast pace with studies, France, West Germany, Italy and with the Scandinavian countries. Intourist, the main Soviet organization in charge of foreign travel, now maintains contacts with nearly 700 firms from more than 100 countries. Many of these contacts are based on long-term agreements. Five-year agreements have been signed, for instance, with the firms of Lomax and with the Finnish Travel Bureau; with French Transnavig and the France-URSS Association; with the firm of DER (West Germany) and others.

The interest of our foreign partners in long-term contacts is explained by the expansion of travel facilities and of routes for foreign tourists in the USSR. Intourist itineraries at present encompass 150 cities of our country. This year, when the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR is being celebrated, we have suggested 25 jubilee itineraries which will acquaint our guests with the life of all fifteen Union republics and with the culture and national customs of the different Soviet nationalities. Included in the tours will be city excursions, visits to museums, factories, collective farms, etc. Our visitors will also have the opportunity of going to the theatre and concerts of becoming acquainted with national dishes and of indulging in wine-tasting.

Tourist groups with a specialized interest have become very popular of late. In addition to the usual sightseeing and cultural programmes special meetings are arranged for such groups with their Soviet colleagues as well as visits to various institutions. Seminars and discussions are also held. Apart from Intourist, the Central Council for Tourism and for Trade Union Excursions also caters for such groups.

Among our guests from abroad there are many young tourists—schoolchildren and students. They are looked after by Sputnik, the International Youth Travel Bureau, which arranges for them trips to Soviet cities, got-togethers with youngsters of their own age at schools and universities as well as evening parties and discotheques. International camps and centres run by Sputnik, at which young men and women can relax with their Soviet counterparts, are situated in the Baltic region, on the Black Sea, in the Transcaucasus, and in other picturesque areas of our country.

ENTERTAINMENT

'SHAKUNTALA' IS FLYING TO INDIA

The Moscow ballet company named after Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko will open its season in Calcutta on October 2 with Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake".

They have never danced in India before. Besides Calcutta, performances will be given in Delhi and Chandigarh.

The programme is a compilation of classic ballets and ballets of Soviet composers: "Swan Lake", and the "Gypsy-Suite" to music by Aram Khachaturian, and "Straussiana".

A scene from the ballet "Shakuntala".

Margarita Drozdova as Shakuntala.

Photos by Mikhail Stokov



NEW CULTURAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN USSR AND FINLAND

A protocol on cooperation between the USSR and Finland for the 1983-1985 period has been signed in Helsinki by the USSR Ministry of Culture and the Finnish Ministry of Education. It is in keeping with the 1950 cultural agreement between the two

countries, and envisages the further development of traditional cultural contacts.

A number of items on the protocol are devoted to the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the USSR. One of the new and interesting forms of cooperation in the coming period in-

cludes weeks of Finnish music in the Soviet Union and weeks of Soviet music in Finland. Reciprocal visits by theatre companies, art exhibitions, as well as the exchange of teachers and students of the arts are also planned.

A rediscovered painter

Paintings by Yefim Chestnyakov (1874-1961) have come back to Kologriv after a long journey around the Soviet Union and Western Europe.

Elderly people in the neighbourhood, who knew the artist personally, regard the paintings as reflections of their youth. They recognize many of their former acquaintances in some of the watercolour portraits. These people all lived in the village of Shablovo where the artist spent more than fifty years of his life.

Yefim Chestnyakov was a pupil of the famous Russian painter Ilya Repin who lived at

the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries. He rejected the career of a painter in the capital city, and returned to his native village, in the north of the Kostroma Region (the central part of the Russian Federation). What he wanted was to "develop popular culture".

He adored Leo Tolstoy, and followed his example. He ploughed and sowed, and took in harvest. He organized a school in his house, and worked as a teacher. He painted many portraits and genre scenes. He never exhibited his works in museums—he generously presented them to villagers.

Ten years ago his paintings were collected by experts from the Kostroma Museum of Fine Arts and restored in Moscow. Even specialists were struck by their beauty. This was a rediscovery of the artist, who sang glory to the work and life of Kostroma peasants.

He was much more than an excellent painter or a black-and-white artist. He created a whole gallery of little clay sculptures, wrote a number of philosophical treatises, collected local folklore, and wrote short stories and fairy tales for children.



Portrait of a Woman.



Village Festivity

THE BURGTHEATER IN MOSCOW

One of the oldest companies in Europe, the Burgtheater of Vienna, has completed its Moscow tour. The season was a great success. All three plays performed by the company — "Love Adventures and Weddings", a comedy by the Austrian classical writer Nestroy, Gorky's "Dachniki", and Gorky's tragedy "Philoctetes on Tauris" were very well received by Moscow theatre-goers. The Burgtheater will continue its tour in Leningrad and Tallinn.

"We applaud the cooperation of our two countries not only in the sphere of the economy but also in those of culture and science. It unfolds vast prospects for both sides," said Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Education

and the Arts Dr. Fred Sinowatz. This is the company's second visit to this country: their first was in 1967.

The following are just some of the Russian and Soviet plays that have been produced with great success by this talented Austrian company over the years: Gorky's "Inspector-General"; Ostrovsky's "Wolves and Sheep"; Tolstoy's "Uncle Vanya" and "Three Sisters"; Gorky's "Pete the Bourgeois" and "Summer Guests". While in the immediate future there are plans to produce Gorky's "Barbarians"; Chekhov's "Cherry Orchard"; "Ivanov", and "Platonov"; and Turgenev's "Month in the Country".

SOVIET FILM FESTIVAL IN WASHINGTON

"Nest in the Wind", an Estonian Tallinnfilm production, opened a Soviet film festival in Washington.

During the festival Washington cinema-goers were able to see such Soviet movies as "Several Interviews on Private Matters", "Once Twenty Years Later", "The Marriage", "The Steppe", and "The Red Guelder Rose".

This is an impressive event, Jeanne Fürstenberg, the Director

of the American Cinema Institute, told a TASS correspondent. We are happy to acquaint American viewers with the achievements of Soviet cinema.

Janet Salinger, of the Smithsonian Institution, which was one of the festival sponsors, noted the great interest shown in the films by the American public. We often arrange film festivals, but this is the most successful one yet, she stressed.



The Czechoslovak Elda pop group recently gave a concert at Moscow's Novorossiysk cinema. This is the group's first visit to the USSR.

WHAT'S ON!

September 25-27

THEATRES

Kremlo Palace of Congresses (Kremlo), 26 (eve), 27 — Concert: Bolshoi Theatre performance: 26—Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera), 26 (mat)—Borodin, "Prince Igor" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.), 25 (mat)—Händel, "Giulio Cesare" (opera); 25 (eve)—Prokofiev, "Romeo and Juliet" (ballet), 26 (mat)—A concert by the Bolshoi soloists; 26 (eve)—Shchedrin, "The Sea Gull" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.), 25 — Offenbach, "La belle Hélène" (operetta), 26 — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera), 27 — Delibes, "Coppélia" (ballet).

FILMS

Virgin Soil Upturned (Mosfilm Studio, USSR). A screen version of the famous novel by Mikhail Sholokhov.

EXHIBITIONS

Central Artists Club (1231 Krymskaya Embankment, "Lagere Ceramics", large, the best pottery came in Latin America for its ceramics which have been made here since the 11th century view are displayed by their expressive design and by their high standards of craftsmanship. Daily, except Monday, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Metro Park Kultury.

BUSINESS



EXHIBITORS TOT UP RESULTS

The Fifth International Exhibition "Chemistry 82" has drawn to an end in Moscow. It has been the biggest exhibition held in the USSR this year: 900 firms from 26 countries displayed their goods in the exhibition pavilions in Sokolniki Park and in Krasnaya Prynnya. This country put on the biggest display.

The exhibitors represented all branches of the chemical industry and a wide range of industrial consumers of chemical products.

This year, we presented more than one hundred exhibits, new products and items which are the results of cooperation and specialization between Czechoslovak and Soviet industries and within the CMEA, said Jemina Simcikova, director of the Czechoslovak section. Among other items on display were machines and equipment, products from the Czechoslovak chemical industry and Czechoslovak technical glassware, some of which was designed for the chemical industry.

"Chemistry-82" has opened up splendid opportunities for business and trade, said Lothar He, director of the section headed by the West German firm of Krupp Koppers. We have established firm links with Soviet partners not only in the area of bilateral trade agreements but also in joint design

projects. In this way, we produced the TRETIN installation for the manufacture of insecticides. The Soviet specialists have designed a laboratory model, and we have adapted it for industrial manufacture. This is only one example of the fruits of successful cooperation.

The Polish chemical industry brought a more modest exhibit than previously because of the economic situation we are facing, said Jozef Ambrozak, chief of the Polish exhibition. The discriminatory measures introduced by the Washington administration and a number of NATO countries have created difficulties for some branches of the Polish chemical industry.

This situation could have led to huge losses, had it not been for the fraternal help from the other CMEA countries, cooperation with whom allows us to make additional purchases of chemical products and materials and to take advantages of our own industrial potential. That is why we attach so much importance to "Chemistry-82" as opening up new opportunities to expand our contacts.

Now that the exhibition is over, the specialists are totting up results. New contracts have been signed, and mutually beneficial contacts have been set up. 130 reports were delivered at the scientific and technical symposium held during the exhibition.

FURNITURE FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The good-looking "Alena" series of furniture, which are popular both in this country and abroad, are made at the Mir factory, in the Czechoslovak town of Lutetice.

Over a twenty-year period the factory has supplied its Soviet cus-

tomers with 70 thousand suites. And in the present five-year plan period exports are expected to rise by 40 per cent. This year alone 2,300 "Alena" suites will be dispatched to the USSR as well as 2,500 sets of soft furnishings.

at the largest museums in the country: for instance, the Pushkin Gallery, the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts, the Bakhtin Museum, and the Museum in Leningrad. Daily, except Tuesday, noon to 7 p.m. Metro Universitet, Tram

On September 26, at 12.30 p.m. there will be a match between Yenisei (Krasnoyarsk) and Army Club (Sverdlovsk), the many-time champions.

FOOTBALL

Torpedo Stadium (4 Voslochnaya St., 25 — Torpedo (Moscow) vs Central Army Club, 6 p.m.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Bogovaya St.), 26 — Racing and trotting, 1 p.m. The "Hippodrome", "Pravda", and "Bygone Dreams" prizes will be contested on Sunday.

WEATHER

September 25-27

In Moscow, city and region, slight showers in some places, S and SW wind, 3-7 mps. Night temperatures of -4°C; to 16-20°C in the daytime.

TRANSPORT HOURS

From 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. From 1 a.m. to 4 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks. From 4 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. From 1 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. From 1.30 a.m. to 3 p.m. Fare 3 kopeks. From 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. Fare 3 kopeks. From 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

Contacts and contracts

Following negotiations between the Mashinostroeniye Khris foreign trade association of Moscow and two Chinese organizations — the Chinese National Company for the Import and Export of Printed Matter and the Centre for Chinese Publications — Guojia Shidian, agreements have been signed on trade terms for mutual deliveries of Soviet and Chinese publications.

The 26th Session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna was attended by delegations from 90 countries, including the USSR, the Ukraine and Byelorussia.

SOVIET-ANGOLAN PROTOCOL

In Moscow, this country has signed a protocol with Angola as part of the Agreement for Economic and Technical Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Angola. It has also exchanged letters on bilateral business contacts.

The protocol provides for close cooperation between the construction companies and foreign trade organizations of the two countries in the comprehensive development of the Angolan province of Malanje. This cooperation embraces agriculture, power generation, the mining industry, the construction of transport facilities, as well as the training of skilled Angolan specialists for work in the national economy.

In accordance with the agreement, the two countries will take part in the construction of a special agricultural laboratory in the province of Malanje, and of a selection station for cultivating the most suitable types of cotton, as well as of several bridges. The Soviet Union will provide technical assistance in prospecting for deposits of construction materials and their exploitation. It will also help with the construction of an irrigation system and of extensive systems for energy and water supplies in the same part of Angola. Apart from this, the two sides will take steps towards launching a network for training skilled workers.

Soviet specialists will carry out the necessary work of design and research, while Soviet foreign trade associations will deliver all the necessary equipment for the joint projects.

DANES HAVE HIGH PRAISE FOR SOVIET CARS

Cars and lorries made in socialist countries are enjoying an increasing popularity in Denmark. As the latter country has no motor-manufacturers of her own, she meets all her demand for cars by importing them. According to recently published data, every sixth car on the Danish market has rolled off the assembly lines in the Soviet Union, the GDR or Czechoslovakia.

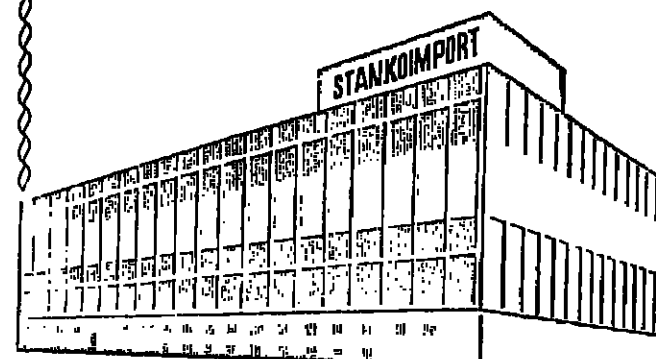
Last year alone, Danish motorists bought 4.5 thousand Lada cars. In the first six months of this year, 3.3 thousand Ladas of slightly varying make were sold to Denmark. Members of the business community and motorists in Denmark praise the high quality of the Soviet-made cars, as well as their reliability and comfort.

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Intourist news

The Italians travel by sea

The Black Sea Steamship Company are approached by Italian firms wishing to charter Soviet ships for their cruises more than any other firms. In 1979, these two long-standing partners were joined by the Gliver Viaggi, and later by two more—the Altai Viaggi and the Veto Viaggi. Over the years the Italian firms have chartered various ships ranging from big liners like the "Toros Shevchenko" and the "Leonid Sobinov" to ferry-boats for motorists like the "Byelorussia".

Over the past few years, charter terms have changed very little. Yet, unexpected situations sometimes arise. For example, one firm may ask for a discount, and then the Soviet side considers the request and puts forward its own terms, etc. Yet, once concluded, the contracts are never violated. Mutual concessions have become a good rule in cooperation between the Black Sea Steamship Company and the Italian firms organizing sea cruises.

We have been cooperating with these firms for many years now, says Nikolai Yurchenko, Black Sea Steamship official in charge of passenger charters. Although we have no long-term

